THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES.

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VOL. XLVII. THURSDAY 10 JANUARY, 1839. NO. 3198

FOR LIVERPOOL.—To sail in a few days having three fourths of her cargo on board, the barque *Duchess of Clarence* of 280 Tons, *W. Birch* commander, for freight or passage, Apply to

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.

8th January 1839.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Bark "JUPITER,' 348 Tons Register, W. RAMSAY, Commander, A. I, at Lloyd's; to sail on Saturday, has excellent accommodations for Passengers. For freight or passage, apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO CALCUTTA, MADRAS, or any port or ports on the Coromandel Coast.—The Barque "WATER LILLY," 150 Tons burthen, J. LYSTER. Commander, Apply to

FOSTER AND Co.

Bombay, 10th January, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA.—The fine Ship *Cavendish Bentinck* of 400 Tons, W. D. MESSITER, Commander, will be despatched in about a week. Apply to Captain MESSITER, at the office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co.—Bombay, 9th January. 1839.

FOR COSSIER the Ship "COLONEL NEWALL," burthen 300 Tons, has good accommodations for a party of Passengers, and will sail on or about the 20th Instant; for particulars, apply to Messrs. H. F. OWEN AND Co.

—Bombay, 10th January, 1839.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Native Education Society, will be held, on Tuesday next, the 15th Instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the Society's Rooms, on the Esplanade.

The Hon'ble the Governor in the Chair.

THE Undersigned have this day commenced business in Bombay, as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS in connection with Messrs GIBB, BOGLE and Co. of *Glasgow*.

GIBB, MILLER and Co.

Bombay, 20*th December* 1838.

MESSRS. PREVOST RUSTOMJEE, AND Co. Have received for sale on Commission an Elegant second hand Carriage with a Pair of Bay Horses and Harness complete, Price..... 900

Also a Bay Charger..... 400

A second hand double Barrel detonating Gun by C. Moore London.... 300

Bombay Meadow Street, 9th Jan. 1839.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late *Edward Grant Esquire*, of the Bombay Civil Service, deceased, are hereby requested forthwith to pay their respective debts, and those who have any claims against the said Estate are also requested to make the same known, to Messrs. *Remington and Co.* at their Office in the Fort, within one Month from the date hereof, as the Executor is desirous to wind up the affairs of the Estate with the least possible delay.—Dated this 9th day of January 1839.

NOTICE.—DADOBA MORAJEE one of the three Sons of the late MOROBA GUNPUTJEE of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, having offered for sale a certain piece of salt Batty Ground, situated near Breach Candy road at Taddew and also an Oart of two wheels called Khobreechebhat, situate at Mahim, both on the Island of Bombay, as belonging to the estate of the said Moroba Gunputjee deceased, under the Will of the said deceased THIS; IS THEREFORE TO GIVE NOTICE unto all persons or person who may have agreed or be desirous to purchase the same or any part or parts thereof, that the said property and every part thereof forms part of an undivided Estate, that no probate of the said Will has yet been obtained from the Supreme Court of Judicature and further that the undersigned *Hurrichund Morojee* as one of the said three Sons of the said Moroba Gunputjee deceased has an hereditiry claim, and also a separate claim upon the property above mentioned therefore any person or persons purchasing or agreeing to purchase the same or any part thereof will do so at their own risk and peril, Dated this 9th day of January 1839

HURRYCHUND MOROJEE.

FOR SALE.

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1839, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Goverment during the year, printed on Europe Paper.—PRICE RUPEES Two.

Courier Office, 10th January1839.

FOR SALE

AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839; Among other miscellaneous information, the Calendar contains, in addition to the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE, dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage, by the various Mediterranean Steamers &c. &c.—The Army, Civil, and Indian Navy Lists corrected up to the 31st of December, and the list of H. H. the Nizam's Army to the 15th of December. The whole printed with new type on English Paper.— PRICE 6 RUPEES.

Courier Office, 10th January 1839.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT BOMBAY

IN the matter of the Petition of MEERWANJEE NOWROJER NARIALWALLA, lately trading with SORABJEE HORMUSJEE, under the Name, style, and firm of MERWANJEE NOWROJEE AND COMPANY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMON ASSIGNEE.

BY

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

On Monday the 14th January 1839, *at* 4 *o'clock* P. M. ON THE PREMISES OPPOSITE THE MOUNT.

Lot No. 4.—One Moiety of the Garden or Oart situated near the Mount, according to a Boundary Line marked on a Map of the Premises, now lying in the office of the Common Assignee—the portion for sale is the South side, containing about 18,000 square yards.

TERMS. A deposit of 20 per cent. at the time of sale, and the remainder within three days after the sale.

All the Title, Deeds, and the Articles of Partnership, which are in the hands of the Common Assignee, may be seen at his office daily, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

All expences of drawing out the Deeds of Sale &c. to be at the expence of the purchaser.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Saturday the 12th Instant, Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.*, will submit to public sale at his residence Colaba, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plate, and Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, of Mr. F. Brownrigg Esq. proceeded to sea, consisting of handsome Dining, Breakfast, Card, and Sofa Tables, richly carved circular tables, book cases, Ottomans and couches covered with rich Damask, tea-poys, Screens, Chairs with Damask cushions, Wardrobes, Dressing tables, Cheval and Dressing glasses, Bedsteads, a superior Billiard table. made by Currie of Calcutta, with cues stand and marking board complete, A fine toned Piano by *Butcher* Senombia wall lamps, wall shades, Argand lamps, vase lamps, silver spoons and forks, Plated hot water curry dishes, Dessert dishes, a tea set, Waiters, Cruit stands, Double and single branch Candlesticks, a complete set of table and Dessert cutlery in a case, a handsome Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert set, 2 Richly cut glass Dessert sets, Tumblers, Claret and Wine Glasses, Wine coolers and finger cups, &c. &c, Quart and Pint Decanters, Rich flower vases, and a quantity of select Bejouterie, a small Library of Books Music, Cooking Utensils, Garden pots, a ships cutter and a variety of other Articles, particulars of which will appear in Catalogues.

At noon a pair of steady and fast going Carriage Horses, an English built Chariot, Harness, &c. &c.

The property on view from Wenesday the 9th instant.

SALE OF BOOKS.—On Thursday, the 10th, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit for sale the Books remaining unsold on Monday, as likewise an additional number of all descriptions.

ALSO

A quantity of Gun Flints, Speed's Bengal Arrow Root, Furniture, &c. &c.

PALLUNJEE DHUNJEE, has for sale the undermentioned books edited by Colonel *Greenwood*, from 2d to10th vol. of the Duke of Wellington's Despatches at 12 Rupees per vol. or Rs. 108 per set.

Several Copies of General Orders issued by the Duke of Wellington from 1808 to 1815 at 11 Rupees per vol.

Also Copies of Observations thereon at 1 Rs. 8 As. each.

Pallunjee Dhunjee has also for sale a few Copies of Capt. *Doyler's* Military Catechism at 1 Rs. 8 As. each.—Bombay, 9th January, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday next the 15th Inst., Messrs. *Blackwell, Cursetjee and Co.* will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M., the undermentioned viz. the remains of an Invoice of different colored Cashmerets, Pieces of fine and coarse Flannel, Blankets, Globe Lamps, 1st and 2nd size Toys, Harmonicas, Large and small Accordions, an Invoice of imitation Jewellery, English Brown Soap, Barley, Seidlitz Powders; an Invoice of Fancy Stationery.—a quantity of Tapioca, Books, Household furniture, Sundries, &c.

AT NOON.

A few dozens of Champagne, and a few rejected Hams.

AT 1 P. M.

A Shigram (adapted for Office use) a Bay Carriage Horse, a Bay Saddle Horse, a Chesnut Do. a Grey Buggy or Shigram Horse with a handsome set of Harness, and any other Carriages or Cattle that may offer.—Bombay, 10th January 1839.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. have for sale "On Commission" a few Superior colored Engravings in rich gilt frames—ALSO.

A case of Shells, Price Rs. 140.

—Bombay, 10th January, 1839.

A CHESNUT Horse with Buggy and Harness..... ....Rs. 300

A Bay Arab Horse..... ..... ,, 400

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

—Bombay, 10th January, 1839.

TO BE LET.

THE Spacious premises formerly occupied by Messss, SHOTTON & Co., Opposite the Dock Yard.—Apply to

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.

—Bombay, 10th January, 1839.

FOR SALE,—Laurie's newly invented Patent Clarence Carriage. The property of Major General BELLASIS, returning to Europe, Apply to EDULJEE CURSETJEE, SON'S AND Co., or to S. CHARAM BAPOOJEE, Mail Contractor.—Bombay, 19th January, 1839

FOR SALE—No. XXXII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st October1838. Printed on Europe paper. —PRICE RUPEES 3.—Courier Office, 10th January 1838.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 3rd January 1839.

No. 6.—The date on which Brevet Captain W. M. Webb, delivered over charge of the Deesa Arsenal, is to be altered to the 15th November last, instead of that mentioned in General Order No. 658, of the 18th ultimo.

No. 7.—Brevet Captain W. M. Webb, Senior Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, joined the Grand Arsenal on the 5th ultimo

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1839.

No. 8.—The following Native promotions are made.

Corps of Gun Lascars.

Jemedar Mhowa Cannah to be Subedar and Havildar Mullick Noora to be Jemedar, in succession to Subedar Major Sirdar Bahadoor Cawder Cawn deceased. Date of Rank 30th Nov. 1838.

No. 9. Lieutenant H. Ash of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language to the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, until further orders.

No. 10.—The following temporary arrangement are confirmed:

Lieutenant W. E. Rawlinson, to act as Deputy Judge Advocate General Poona Division of the Army, vice Lieutenant Sympson proceeded on Field service to Aden.

Lieutenant C. Lodge of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter in Hindoostanee to the Wing of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry at Poonah, from the date of its arrival at that station.

Lieutenant J. M. Glasse, to act as Quarter Master and Pay Master to the 1st Battalion of Artillery, from the 15th ultimo.

No. 11.—Ensign Barr delivered over charge of the Commissariat and Bazar Departments at Sholapore, to Captain H. Gosling. Sub-Assistant Commissary General of the Madras Establishment, on the 14th December last.

No. 12.—Captain Hart delivered over charge of the Commissariat Department at Belgaum, to Captain Johnstone, Deputy Assistant Commissary General of the Madras Establishment, on the 9th December last

No. 13.—The following appointment is made:—

18th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant H. Cracroft to be Adjutant, vice Partridge promoted; date of appointment, 12th December 1838.

No. 14—Lieutenant J. Kilner, Executive Engineer at Deesa, is withdrawn from that station. and that officer is directed to proceed with his Establishment to Mhow where he will remain in charge of the Public works, until further orders.

No. 15.—At the recommendation of the Medical Board, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to readmit William Bodges, who was discharged from the service under General Order No. 281 of the 18th May last, as a first Grade apprentice.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

E. M. WOOD. Lieut. Col. *Sec. to Govt.*

BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR J. F. FITZ GERALD, K. C. B.

31st December 1838.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Ensign E. Bowen, 26th Regt. N. I. from 26th December to 23th January 1839 on medical certificate, to proceed to Bombay.

2nd January 1839,

The undermentioned Officers having been reported by the Garrison Surgeon, as requiring a further stay at the Presidency, for the recovery of their health. have their furloughs respectively prolonged until the 31st instant.

Lieut. Colonel M. E. Bagnold,.... 9th Regt. N. I.

Capt. W. H. Jackson,..... 12th Regt. N. I.

Capt. W. J. B. Knipe,..... 17th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. and Adjt. J. Holmes,.... } 12th Regt. N. I.

Ensign R. FitzGerald,..... }

Ensign S. W. Brown,..... 26th Regt. N. I.

Assist. Surgeon J. Gibson,..... Unattached.

Assist. Surgeon R. A. J. Hughes.. Guzerat Prov. Batlion.

The following Officers being reported fit for duty, are directed to join their stations:—

Capt. C. J. Owen,..... 1st Regt. Light Cavy.

Lieut. F. Westbrooke,..... } 18th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. D. O. T. Compton,..... }

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer have obtained leave of absence:—

Capt. S. H. Partridge, 18th Regt. N. I. from 27th December to 27th January. on medical certificate, to proceed to Bombay.

Troop Qur. Mr. Tims, Horse Artillery from 1st January to 31st do. in extension, to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate.

3rd January 1839.

Corporal James Murphy who was placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Police at the Presidency, by General Orders of the 30th December 1837, is remanded to the Regiment of Artillery, and will join the Head Quarters of the 2nd Battalion at the Presidency.

4th January 1839.

With the sanction of Government, Assistant Surgeon Barrington is placed in medical charge of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, and detail of the European Regiment, until further orders.

5th January 1839.

Captain H. Spencer of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the command of the Recruit Depot at Poona, in succession to Captain LeMessurier appointed to act as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Ensign J. D. Devitre, 25th Regt. N. I. from 10th Jany. to 20th Feby. to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examinaiion in the Guzerattee Language.

Lieut. B. H. Crockett Native Veterian Battalion from 1st do to 31st Jany. in extension, to remain at Mahableshwur, on medical certificate.

7th January 1839.

Lieutenant Colonel M. E. Bagnold of the 9th Regiment N. I. being reported fit for duty, is directed to join his station.

Lieutenant D. O. T. Compton of the 18th Regiment N. I. is appointed Adjutant to the Recruit Depot at Poona, vice Rawlinson appointed to act as Deputy Judge Advocate General to the Poona Divison of the Army, and directed to join.

The following Officer has leave of absence:

Guzt. Prov. Batt.—Lieut. & Acting Adjutant G. A. Hughes, from 5th January to 31st January. On private affairs to proceed to Bombay.

(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL. Lt. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

Head Quarters Bombay 3rd January 1839.

by Major General Sir J. F. FitzGerald, K, C. B.

At an European General Court Martial assembled at Deesa, on Monday the 10th day of December 1838, and of which Major G. Hibbert of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment is President, Ensign Charles Podmore of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, was tried on the following charge, vizt.

Ensign Charles Podmore 6th Regiment Native Infantry, placed in arrest by my orders, on the following charge.

For scandalous conduct, unbecoming the Character of an Officer and Gentleman, in having struck with his fist Lieutenant Henry Valiant Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, on or about the night of the 17th day of October 1838, near to the Mess House of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment.

(Signed) F. T. FARRELL. Major,
Camp near Deesa 18th Oct. 1838. In charge 9th Regt. N. I.
Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 26th Dec. 1839.

By order of Major General Sir J. F. FITZGERALD K. C. B.
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL. Lieut. Col.
Adjutant Genl. of the Army.

Additional charge preferred by me against Ensign Podmore 6th Regiment Native Infantry.

For scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an Officer and Gentleman, in having gone to the Quarters of Captain Wilson. Major of Brigade Deesa Field Force between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock A. M. on or about the 20th October 1838, and there falsely asserted that he had my permission to wait on Captain Wilson. for the purpose of recalling his Letter tendering his resignation of the Honorable Company's Service, under date the 19th day of October 1838.

(Signed) F. T. FARRELL, Major;
Camp near Deesa, 20th Oct. 1838. In charge 6th Reg. N. I.
Adjutant General's Office Bombay 26th Nov. 1839.

By Order of Major General Sir J. F. FITZGERALD, K. C. B.
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant Genl. of the Army

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, are of opinion that the Prisoner Ensign Charles Podmore of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, is. with respect to the first charge, Guilty of unofficerlike conduct only, in having struck the blow.

That he is with respect to the additional charge, most fully and honorably acquitted.

Sentence.—The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty to the extent above specified, in breach of the Articles of war in such cases made and provided, to adjudge that the Prisoner Ensign Charles Podmore, 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, be severely reprimanded.

(Signed) P. K. SKINNER, (Signed) G. HIEBERT,
Act. Depy. Jud. Adv. Gen. N. D. Major and Pres.

Confirmed, but not Approved.

(Signed) JOHN F. FITZGERALD, Major General,
Commanding the Forces.

Remarks by Major General Sir J. F. FitzGerald K. C. B, Commanding Officer of the Forces.

The impracticability of re-assembling the Court, in consequence of the March of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment from Dessa, has alone prevented the Major General Commanding the Forces, from directing a revision both of the Finding on the original charge, and of the Sentence; as he cannot concur in the correctness of the former, and considers the latter to be in in every respect inadequate. For the high tone of feeling which ought at all times to actuate and govern the behaviour of one Officer towards another, independent of what is due to society at large, most distinctly points out that the infliction of a blow should never be viewed, but as an act "unbecoming the character of a Gentleman," by which an Officer fully and justly incurs the loss of his Commission; and no extenuating circumstance in favor of Ensign Podmore (if such could ever exist in cases of this nature), appears on the present proceedings.

The Major General, therefore, in confirming the above most incommensurate Sentence, and giving effect to the award of the Court, has to express his most marked and severest censure on the conduct of Ensign Podmore, and hopes that the escape which that Officer has now experienced, will have a beneficial effect on his future conduct and that he will henceforth regulate his temper and demeanour by the strictest rules of propriety.

Ensign Podmore is to be released from arrest, and ordered to return to his duty.

By order of Major General Sir J. F. FITZGERALD, K. C. B.
Commanding Officer of the Forces,
STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col. Adjt. Genl. of the Army

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

D. A. Blane Esq ....Rs.	200 0
Mr. D. A. B'Sylve .... "	2 0
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Total Amount of Subscriptions received.....Rs.	5,661 6

N. H. THORNBURY—*Secretary*

Bombay, F. R. F. Office,
9th Jan. 1839.

HIGH WATER TABLE 10TH JANUARY. 1839.

	Morn.	Even.
Thursday.....	5 55	6 25
Friday.....	7 7	7 36

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 7th Major Cracklow.
Do. Lieut. Rooke.
Do. " Lewis.
Do. " Shaw.
Do. " Boye.
Do. " A. G. Shaw. } 22nd Regt. N. I. from Belgaum.
Do. Ensign Beale.
Do. " Cowper.
Do. " Macdonald.
Do. " Evans.
Do. Major Cocke, H. B. from Poonah.
8th Capt, Harrison, 4th Dragoon's from Do.
Do. Capt, Bromwich, Do. from Do.
Do. Ensign. A. Frere, 4th N.I. from Tanah.
Do. Lieut. Adjt. Hughes, G. P. Batl from Kairah.
Do. Lieut. J. C. Supple, 13th N. I. from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.

8th Lieut. F. Westbrooke, 18th Regt. N. I. to Baroda.
Do. Capt. Partridge, Do. Do. to Neilgherries.
Do. 2d Lieut. H. Burke, Engineers to S. Konkan.
Do. Lieut. T. E. Erskine 63rd Regt. Bengal N. I. to Lucknow.
Do. Ensign G. S. Anderson 18th Regt. N. I. to Baroda.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Deesa, 31st December the Lady of Lieut. H. Crickitt. Tyler 4th Regt. of a Daughter.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

January 7.—Brig Jane, H. R. Wilkinson, Master from West Coast Soomatra, Left the Coast 15th Dec. 1838.

8th.—Ship Scaleby Castle, W. Morgan, Master from Manella, 23rd of Nov. 1838 and Singapoor 7th December

Passengers.—Don Francisco Duarto, Mrs. Duarto, 4 Chinamen and 6 Natives.

DEPARTURES.

7th.—Grab Brig Luxumeepersand, Amber bin Sallay, Nacquedah to Calcutta.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Receiving Ship Hastings, Margaret and Taptee.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay and Semiramis.

Her Majestys Ship Wellesley.

MERCHANT SHIPS AND VESSELS.

Brig Tauze and Barque Discovery at Mazagon, Grab Hamody at C. I. Phatel Bhurry, Regia. Benhaven, Ruby, Pieno, Hamido, Slains Castle, Jupiter, Tory, Urania, Hero. Mangalore, Elora, John Marsh, Ceylon Government, Barque Wellington, Sir Herbert Compton, Pyen Boun, Emily Jane, Salacia, Hannah, Shaw Allum, Lord Castlereagh, Sir Edward Paget, Hawk, Charles Grant, Ernaad, Clydesdale, Lady East, Coll Newall, Lowjee Family, Syden, Ann, Aurora, Louisa, La-Prevoyante, Joseph, Hellas, Sir Chas. Malcolm, Indian Oak, Sarah, Cornubia, Cambridge, Balfour, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Narbudah Lady Feversham, Donna Carmelita, Duchess of Clarence, Water Lilly, Stalkartt, Eamont, Adelaide, Caledonia, Cavenish Bentinck Lancaster, Jane, and Scaleby Castle

ARAB Ship Tauze.

THE COURIER.

THURSDAY 10th JANUARY, 1839.

The Ship *Berkshire*, John Clarkson Master, from London, and Portsmouth 27th August 1838, arrived yesterday afternoon, with the following Passengers.

Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Col. Morse, Mrs. Col. Sutherland, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Grey, Mrs. Blanshard, Miss J. Sanderson, Miss. M. Sanderson, Miss Edwards, Miss Jefferson, Miss McCallum, Miss Henderson, Miss Stather, Mr. Chambers, Bombay Civil Service, Lieut. Col. Sutherland, Bombay Army, Lieut. Blanshard, Bengal Army, Lieut. Sherwood, Madras Army, Ensign Grey, Bombay Army, Ensign Percival H. M. 17th Regt, Mr. Fanning, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Combe, Cadets, Bombay Army, Master W. Crawford, Master R. Chambers, 6 Female European Servants, 2 Female Native Servants, 1 Male Native Servant.

His Excellency, Admiral SIR F. MAITLAND, arrived yesterday from *Ceylon*. The *Wellesley* anchored in the harbour a little after 3 P. M., the usual compliments in the shape of Salutes being given and returned. His Excellency has in a short time made rather an extensive acquaintance with the different ports in the India and China seas, having already visited Madras, Penang, China, Trincomalee, and the Western Coast of India in the course of a few months.

We insert a letter from a correspondent in Kattywar, which has been elicited by an extract of a letter which appeared some days since in our columns from the same place, relating to the state of that country from the alleged deficiency of rain. The writer of the letter to which we give place to-day conveys a very painful description of the distress which has appeared in that Province, and as we have the statement from an unquestionable source, we hope it will make a due impression on the public. We believe that the writer of the letter we first inserted gave correct evidence of the state of things as they were to be ascertained by a casual observer, but our correspondent of this day, occcupying a station which makes him intimately acquainted with the condition of the entire Province, and describing the distress as very great and more severe indeed than we ever thought it to be, we sincerely trust that this fresh complexion of affairs will cause the stream of benevolence to open afresh and flow towards Kattywar, for the saving from suffering and death of it's population. Our correspondent from the nature of his duties must see the nakedness of the land and the amount of distress which pervades the country, and have better means of judging of it's claims upon the compassion of the benevolent than we should think any other resident. We sincerely hope therefore that the Committee will redouble it's activity, to rescue from want and famine a population which must suffer more and more severely as the dry season advances. Under the present aspect of affairs we rejoice that the liberality of the *Agra* Committee placed part of their means at the disposal of those labouring in the path of charity at Bombay.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR.—It was with some concern that on taking up the Courier of 29th December I perceived a communication respecting Kattywar which would have been more promptly noticed had it sooner attracted my attention.

I fear your Correspondent cannot have given that attention to the subject which its importance merits: the failure of rain throughout the Province is notorious, equally so is it that culture by irrigation, bears only a small proportion to that by the monsoon. If the writer of the article that appeared in your columns had asked himself how those who live by their daily labor were to be supported, when such extensive tracts of country remained untilled he would not I am sure have alluded to these poor people in a manner so likely to lessen the compassion towards them that has recently been, and I trust will continue to be, shewn by the Community at large. *

There is a total want of forage throughout the country and the mortality amongst the cattle has been and still must be fearful. Such of the inhabitants as took the precaution in time of sending their cattle out of the Province, according to the average in similar cases may save half, and in many districts, irrigation is carried on, so as to preserve some alive, but in others, the drying up of the wells and streamlets, enables only a portion of the land usually cultivated during the dry season, to be brought under the plough.

Your correspondent doubts there being a scarcity of grain in the country; when I left it in October last grain of all kinds was double its usual price and still rising, notwithstanding the quantity that had been introduced and was then flowing into the Peninsula, owing to the remission of duty by Government.

Amidst a population not far short of two millions, let any reasonable man reflect for one moment on the fate of the multitudes who must be thrown out of employ by the operation of the facts herein stated, without reference to the losses of other classes, corn dealers always excepted. We need not then scruple to join in the attempts now making to alleviate the general distress.

A famine is not a subject to be thought lightly of, nor are we in the position to know one of a hundred of its deplorable effects, little as we can do by the exercise of individual charity we can by combining together according to the bright example set us in the case of famine last year in the N. W. Provinces, alleviate some portion of human misery, and at the same time work out the noble end of proving to the natives of India, the spirit of philanthropy that actuates their European fellow countrymen, and the enlightened portion also of their own. Acts of this nature, which can be traced to no selfish motive, come home to the heart of all classes, and do more to rivet our Rule in their affections than even the just principles on which our administration is based, to appreciate which the great majority are not perhaps sufficiently enlightened.

I beg to Subscribe myself.

A RESIDENT IN KATTYWAR.

7th January 1839.

* Though not publicly known a subscription on behalf of the Kattywar sufferers, was set on foot by the European society at Ahmedabad and in the Mahee Kanta of their own accord, before the subject was mooted in Bombay, and probably also in other places of which I am ignorant.

We have taken from the *Singapore Free Press* two extracts relating to the news from China affecting the market of that country, in one of which our mercantile readers will find an Edict referred to imposing the penalty of DEATH, on the smokers as well as on the vendors of Opium. Since the Singapore papers came to hand we have received via Calcutta, by the kindness of a friend, an official translation of this Imperial Edict, a copy of which we subjoin. We are not aware what other advices on the subject have been received in this Presidency, but we understand from Calcutta that the Edict had caused nearly a stoppage of the trade, and that several sales had been cancelled and the Opium taken back.

"Imperial Edict. In reference to a memorial laid before us by Hwang Tsiotze, the vice president of the Sacrificial Court, it has been represented to us, by the subcensor Tanszelim, that the Governors and Lieut. Governors of the provinces having been made strict in the seizure of Opium, a brighter spirit has recently been exhibited throughout the provinces. It thus appears that the representations before made by Hwang Tsiotze were all right; but that all the officers have with one consent mismanaged the matter. When perchance they have made seizures, these have been so few and so far between, that it cannot be that they have all acted with uprightness and public spirit."

"Hwang Tsiotze, and those with him have however, apprehended and punished with true purpose of heart, and he has represented his views with clearness and perspicuity. He may well be called serviceable useful and devoted to us. Let therefore, the Board of office consider of his merits liberally in order that we may by rewarding him, encourage like conduct."

"Henceforth let the Governors and Lieut. Governors of the Provinces, with severity and earnestness make known their Commands to the people, and let them at the same time send out officers, with military retinues, to make search, imperatively requiring that the depraved merchants who deal in Opium, and those people who open houses for smoking it, shall without fail be apprehended and brought to trial, and then after a period of 3 months shall have elapsed, shall according to a new Law be condemned to death and so punished. The Consumers of Opium throughout the provinces must be imperatively required, within the space of three months, to throw off the habit of using it. If any should continue its use after the lapse of this period, such persons must be regarded as unruly people, fearless of the laws, and shall also be condemned, in accordance with the new Law, to the penalty of death.

"The Governors and Lieut. Governors of the provinces must utterly root out the evil, and must allow no guilty persons to escape through the meshes of the net. If any officers dare to connive at, pass over, or fail to discover acts of disobedience, besides receiving in their own persons the punishment prescribed by the new law, their sons and grandsons also shall be excluded from the public examinations. Such local officers as shall with all their hearts fulfil their duty shall in accordance with the new law, be upon fitting representation rewarded conformably to their merits. Let these commands be generally made known to the Governors of all the provinces."

"Respect this" no date.

(Signed) J. R. MORRISON.

Chinese Secretary and Interpreter

We have heard since the arrival of the last overland Mail, more than one complaint of the deficiency of the arrangements in Egypt for the convenience and comfort of passengers, which we hope will be obviated before any long delay. We would impress indeed upon those who have undertaken the transporting passengers across the Desert, and finding for them the requisite *quantum* of nourishment and clothing, to render their establishments as perfect as possible in consideration of the advantages which may be derived from arrangements which shall serve to gratify visitors, and the number of travellers which must ere long make Egypt the high road to India. Already the travellers by the new route are numerous, and if the comfort and happiness of those who visit Suez Cairo and Alexandria be consulted, we can scarcely doubt that commensurate remuneration will reward those who may obtain the suffrages of visitors resorting to the hotels of the principal stations. We may specify some of the *disagreméns* which have been encountered. Some then complain that the hotels are very deficient in their accommodation, and that they are provided neither with the requsite number of bed rooms, nor with conveniences for bathing et cœtera; at the same time that rather considerable charges are exacted for the most ordinary services and supplies. Again we have been informed that travellers who were anxious to proceed quickly to their destination have been informed that there were no Camels to be had; when thirty or forty of these essentials for the Desert might have been procured in half an hour. This alleged absence of the Camels was attributed to the not unnatural wish of enjoying the pleasure of the company of the Travellers a little longer at the hotels. With the hotels it would seem, from the *confessions* of a gentleman which were poured into our ears, that *flying* visits are not at all popular, either at Suez Cairo or Alexandria, and that if the Camels were forthcoming immediately all the delicacies of the Kingdom of the Pharaohs would remain a drug on the purveyors hands. It happened to our *confidant*, at Suez, to be told that there was not a Camel to be procured for love or money and he was invited to luxuriate on the pleasures of the table d'hote, rather than waste his time desponding over the missing of the steamer. Our *confidant* however, is an old Traveller, believed nothing that he heard and only half that he saw, and so he took a slight promenade in the vicinage of the Town, and miraculously stumbled upon thirty or forty hunchbacks, sighing forlorn and listless for want of occupation. To saddle briddle and off was the affair of ten minutes and our informant reached the steamer in time to avoid disappointment. At Suez, to shew how scarce Camels were, our traveller found 200 picquetted and ready to march whithersoever the voyagers listed; and then their favours too were procurable at *prices* which we have not yet seen *within the limits* of any Advertisement. Our friend says we want no Camels but a tariff, and he has the temerity to threaten, that with the aid of an old Janissary, he would travel Egypt from north to south, east to west, and all within the compass of a few pounds. We say to all this, we want better arrangements in Egypt, and until we have these we fear that the number of travellers will not be so considerable as might be.

Did our readers notice a letter from a correspondent which we inserted in our last number, and who made his way to Bombay via France, Switzerland, the Tyrol, Italy, Greece, the Grecian Isles, and Egypt? If so we would beg them again to scrutinize the bill of fare, and learn how much of Europe and it's varieties was seen for the small sum of £30 disbursed in travelling expenses. For this sum of £30 or 300 Rs our correspondent passed though France, *la belle France*, climbed the mountain heights of Switzerland, let his eyes repose on her gentle and beautiful Lakes, entered the Tyrol, the holding ground of a race of bold and brave mountaineers, descended into lovely Italy, where he was surrounded with Classic associations, looked upon the dark and searching eyes of the Italian fair, was wafted among the sunny Isles of Greece, walked upon the Pirœus, and wandered amongthe splendid ruins of Athens; and then crossed the kingdom of the pyramids to encounter the unspeakable pleasure of paying £80 or 800 Rupees for being smoked in a Steam boat for the remaining half of the distance from Europe. Surely there must be something peculiarly fascinating in the Red Sea, there must be something particularly alluring in it's glaring and feverish sun, which can reconcile men to such a costly termination of their enterprise. There must be something particularly charming which induces men to be steamed along in a hot close fire boat at a snail's pace, paying for this nearly three times as much as would enable them to visit and traverse countries and places at whose names the passions thrill and the blood warms. The moment the barrier of Suez is crossed, and the 800 rupees quit the lockers of the traveller, how perfectly satisfied must a stranger be that he has reached the sacred precincts of the Company, that he has arrived within a magic circle, in which every being is a Crœsus.

Captain Beatson of the 54th Regiment B. N. I. has been selected by the Governor General to raise and command a force in Bundelcund. This Officer distinguished himself in the British Legion under the command of General De Lacy Evans, and we are glad to observe that his Excellency can appreciate services performed out of India, by an officer, who chose the activity of the battle-field rather than the ease of a furlough.

If will be seen by an extract from the Madras papers that they are determined to have a steamer at that Presidency to make coasting voyages, and assist them in communicating with the Tenassarim Coast. We hail this resolution with pleasure, as we shall every accession to our Indian steam complement, which is at present so miserably defective.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—JAN. 1.

EMBARKATION OF DETACHMENTS FOR MAULMAIN.—No orders have been yet received for the embarkation of the detachments for Maulmain, altho' it was rumoured some days ago that the vessel was to sail on the 3d inst.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S FIRST LEVEE.—The Commander in Chief's first Levee held on Friday last, was numerously attended by the members of the Military, Medical, and Civil Services, as well as by many other Gentlemen resident at the Presidency, all anxious to be presented to His Excellency, who subsequently received the Native officers stationed at Madras; a mark of attention which we are told was highly gratifying to them; but Sir Jasper Nicholls, is not new to the feelings of the Native Army, so large a portion of which has already had the honor of serving under His Excellency, and who still remember the acts of considerate attention to their interests which marked his Divisional Command, with a degree of grateful feeling, the expression whereof tho' it may never reach the Commander in Chief, would we are very sure be most pleasing to him, should it chance to do so.

CAPTAIN BEATSON. BENGAL ARMY.—Captain W. F. Beatson, K. S. F. 1st Class, 54th Regt. B. N. I who has been appointed to raise and command a force in Bundelcund served with great distinction and gallantry in the British Auxiliary Legion under Sir DeLacy Evans, he was Lieutenant Col. and commanded the 10th Regt. or Munster Light Infantry at the action in front of Fuentarabia on the 11th July 1836, where he fell severely wounded, whilst leading in a most spirited manner a charge at the head of 8th Regt. Captain Beatson, was so much shattered by this wound as to be obliged to leave Spain and has not till this day had the ball extracted.

The Gov. General has we think shown great discrimination in selecting this Officer to command the force in Bundlecund, which is to consist of 1000 Infantry, 500 Cavalry and a Brigade of Artillery, with a 2d in command an Adjutant of Cavalry, one of Infantry, and a Surgeon.

PROPOSED COAST STEAMERS.—There is so much sound sense and reason in the letter of *John Bull*, that it could not fail to speak home to the perception of Government, even had the subject not already been debated in Council. The necessity for a Steamer at this port for the purpose of conveying Corps, Detachments. Stores, &c. between Madras and our stations to the Eastward, and effecting the more rapid and economical interchange of European Regiments in the interior, by taking up and landing them at the nearest points on the Coasts, was we are told forcibly pointed out to Government by the late Captain Dalrymple, Master Attendant, and his opinion so completely accorded with the sentiments of the Council, that the suggested measure at once met the warm support of the Board, who have we are told recommended its prompt adoption, We know not whether any reply may have been received, but as in the appropriation of Steamers proposed to be authorized by the Court of Directors, for the service of India, we not long since perceived mention in the Calcutta papers that a steamer would be appropriated to the use of the Madras Government, we look forward to such a result with some degree of hope, if not of entire confidence.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—DEC. 28.

The intelligence communicated in this morning's *Englishman*, that the communication between Shikarpore and Candahar had been cut off—all couriers and travellers found in that route, put to death, and that the chiefs were fortifying their strong holds, and with Dost Mahomed were seemingly determined on a brush—is, we have been told by a person who may be expected to be well informed in all such matters, considered correct; and a war with Dost Mahomed will, we suppose, now ensue to a *dead certainty*.

We have also received files of the *Southern Australian* and *Hobart Town Courier* to the end of August—from these we learn that Sir George Gipps had been petitioning the Legislative Council at Sydney for a Committee to be appointed for the purpose of taking evidence upon, and to consider the present working of the "assignment system,"

The success attending the whaling ships employed off the colony of Hobart Town had been very great this whaling season, no less than a hundred and fifty whales having been caught, up to the 22nd of July last.

The *Emerald Isle*, from Calcutta, had arrived on the 25th August.

What was quoted at the colony of Hobart Town at from 7*s* 3*d*. to 7*s*. 6*d*. per bushel—fine flour from £ 16 to £18 per ton, second £ 14 to £ 16—bran 1*s*. 3*d*. pollard 1*s*. 6*d*. per bushel. Beef 6*d*. to 8*d*., mutton 4½*d*. to 5½*d*. per lb., or by the carcase 4½*d*., pork 7*d*. to 8*d*., veal 10*d*. to 1*s*. per lb.

The following items from an Australian paper of the 11th August, may not be uninteresting to our readers:

"WRECK OF THE SCHOONERS "FANNY" AND "ELIZABETH."—We regret to have to announce the loss of the above vessels on the south-east coast beyond Encounter Bay. Capt. Tindal reports, that soon after clearing Kangaroo Island on his voyage from Port Adelaide to Portland Bay, it commenced blowing a strong gale of wind from the south and south-westward, and all his endeavours to keep the schooner to the wind were fruitless—he carried on until he expected every moment the vessel would founder. He was compelled therefore to lay to, the rapid current and tremendous sea setting in from the south-west, rendered all escape from that dangerous coast quite hopeless. The Elizabeth went on shore about seventy miles to the eastward of the mouth of the Murray, and though not much injured, yet without great assistance, she will not be got off.

The particulars of the loss of the "Fanny" are not fully known. She was bound from Hobart Town to Swan River, with a general cargo; she is on shore between Cape Jaffa and Cape Northumberland, a total wreck, crew and passengers saved, but it is reported that not a particle of cargo will be recovered. We cannot understand how the "Fanny" could have so deviated from her course as to be near the southern coast, but we hope soon to be enabled to report full particulars.

A Wesleyan Missionary and his lady, lately from England to Hobart Town, passengers by the "Fanny," to settle in Swan River, had a narrow escape, and have lost every particle of their baggage. They are now most kindly entertained at the fishery at Encounter Bay. We are glad to hear that instructions have been forwarded to the stations and captains of the Company's ships there, to furnish every possible assistance and everything that may conduce to their comfort, and to afford them the means for their reaching Adelaide as soon as possible."

VALUE OF LAND.—We understand that country section No. 476 has been sold for £500, and £800 has been offered and refused for No. 372.

One-half town acre No. 302 has realised £200, and acres 644, 645, and 678, have brought £190.

During the past week tenders for 40 country sections have been sent in to the Land Office! and it is expected that very soon there will not be an acre to sell within ten miles of the capital. The Commissioners will therefore have an abundance of funds at their disposal for emigration during the ensuing season.

COLONIAL STATISTICS.—We have this week the pleasure of presenting a list of the number of horned cattle in the colony, made up with a good deal of care and accuracy. It must be borne in mind that the consumption is not less than 7 head of cattle per week:—

Bullocks	513
Cows	421
Heifers	444
Steers	275
Calves	183
Bulls	23
Total	1859

CALCUTTA COURIER.—DECEMBER 27.

We understand that Major General Ramsay, the Senior General Officer on the staff of this presidency will act as Provisional Commander-in-Chief from the date of the period of departure for Bombay of Sir Henry Fane. It is supposed that Sir H. Fane left the Territory of the Company, *i. e.* Ferozepore, on or about the 15th ultimo and that consequently he has proceeded on his journey to Bombay; Meerut (the station at which General Ramsay commands) has therefore protempore become temporarily the locale to which all reports, and returns concerning the troops of the presidency will until the arrival of the new Commander in Chief be transmitted.

SINGAPORE.

On Monday last, 17 of the eighteen Illanoos pirates who were convicted at the Admiralty Sessions held in June last, were brought up to receive sentence. His Honor the Recorder explained to them that the cause for the long delay in passing sentence for a crime on account of which their lives stood justly forfeit to the law, originated in a humane anxiety on the part of the Court to ascertain to what extent they were encouraged and supported in their predatory pursuits by the Sultan or chief to whose territory they belonged, or whether they acted under the sanction and authority, direct or implied, of any Rajah to whom they owed allegiance. With this view, as his Lordship stated, the necessary enquiries had been instituted by government, but nothing had been elicited to shew that they were countenanced in their depredations by, or received support, from any recognised prince or State—in which case the latter would have been held responsible for their acts. Nothing therefore remained for the Court but to pass a sentence—but in consideration of their long imprisonment since conviction, and the anxiety they must have experienced as to their probable fate, their Lordships would not exact the full penalty of the law.

Thirteen of the prisoners were then sentenced to transportation to Bombay for life—the other four, (who were mere boys, and probably acted under compulsion by their more hardened comrades) to transportation for seven years to the same place.

Twenty-two Illanoos pirates were brought in altogether, against the whole of whom a true bill was found; but four of them were suffering so much from their wounds at the time they were not brought to trial. Three of these men died in Hospital—the other has recovered, and remains over for trial next Session.—*Daniel* one of the eighteen convicted in June, died in gaol—he was understood to have been a Manila Christian and to have been made captive.

It appears from the information lately laid before government, and derived we understand from a most authentic source, that the Illanoons compose a confederacy of pirates who not only act under no particular chief, but seem to recognise none as their head—forming a body of indiscriminate plunderers on their own account, neither the Sultan of Sooloo, nor any other chief in the neighbourhood, possessing any authority or controul whatever over them. Had this fact been established as clearly to the satisfaction of the Court, previous to the trial of the pirates captured by the *Diana*, as it has been since, it is probable the majority of them would have undergone the highest penalty of their crime.—*Free Press, Dec. 6.*

CHINA.

The *Arieal* and *Caledonia* have arrived during the week from China, the former having left on the 15th, the latter on the 14th inst.; and we have received by them the *Canton Register* of the 6th *Canton Press*, of the 3rd and 10th instant, our private advices being also of the latter date. The market continued without any change since previous advices, calling for particular remark—but a few observations, drawn from our corres-

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pondence, relative to the prospects of the Opium trade for next season, will perhaps be acceptable to our readers at a period so closely approaching the commencement of the ensuing Calcutta sales.

The disturbances which took place at Whampoa during the month of September, when several Chinese soldiers were killed, had occasioned at the time a suspension of the trade there, from which although to a considerable degree recovered, it was not yet to be considered as resumed on a foot of confidence and security—particularly as certain menacing orders had also arrived from Peking, leading to the seizure of a good many dealers inside the city. It did not seem certain therefore how long that state of affairs might continue, or when it might be calculated upon that the river trade would revert to what it was during the previous part of the year. Of the deliveries at Lintin a great part was in the meantime made for the East Coast.

On the 1st November the total stock of all sorts of the drug amounted at.

Lintin to.....Chests	6,082½
Estimate for the East Coast and Macao.....Chests	2,500
Total Stock Chests	8,582½

For October the total deliveries amounted to 2,256 Chests, of which a large proportion was in point of fact nothing more than a transfer from Lintin to the East Coast, where nearly 2,000 Chests were said to be on hand, and deliveries proceeding slowly.

Prices in Canton might be taken to stand as follows :—*Old Patna* Drs. 540, *New* Drs. 580 *a* 585, *Old Benares*, Drs. 500, *New* Drs. 530 *a* 535, *Malwa* Drs. 560—and until the arrival of large supplies from Bombay or Calcutta, these prices were expected to be maintained, should the trade be resumed at an early period, the present stock being in few hands and holders firm. In the general uncertainty however, which existed as well with respect to the measures that might be adopted by the government towards checking the trade, as to the quantity of the drug to come on from both sides of India, no opinion is ventured respecting the prices which ought to rule in India. The accounts from Bombay held out a prospect of 30,000 chests of Malwa for next season, including what remains of last year's crop; and allowing 18,000 chests of the Bengal drug as available for the China market, the supply would amount in all to 40,000 chests, while the total imports for the last year of both sorts fell considerably short of 30,000 chests. A total supply therefore—greatly in excess, of the quantity imported last year, could not be taken off but at reduced rates, and the price therefore at the Calcutta sales should be proportionate to the difference in quantity for the two seasons to afford any prospect of a satisfactory result.

In *Tea* and *Raw Silk* no transactions had taken place—for the latter the merchants still continued to demand dollars 600 *a* 650 for the first sort, pretending that there is a small supply for the year; but it is supposed the supply would turn out considerable if these prices were given.—*Singapore Free Press, Nov.* 29.

From the Canton Genl. Price Current, 20th Novr.

BETELNUT.—We hear of a sale at Macao of about 4,000 pels. of good quality, at Drs. 4.30 per 114 catties, corresponding to Drs. 3.75 the common picul.

BRITISH PIECE GOODS.—The market is very dull, and we have no transactions of moment to notice.

COTTON.—The market has been inactive during the past week. The *Bengal* staple has declined a little in price, but former rates are maintained for the *Bombay*; in *Madras* nothing doing, nor can we expect much activity in the market generally, till the dealers have run off a portion of the heavy purchases made in the preceding week, amounting to upwards of 15,000 Bales of all kinds.

IRON.—Iron is in good demand.

OPIUM.—The market is without any demand—the Brokers and dealers being alarmed at a late severe edict from the Emperor against the traffic in the drug, which threatens the sellers, smokers &c. with death, if they are found offending against a new law about to be enacted and published, after the expiration of three months from the date of notice given in the different provinces. Our quotations must be received as nominal, as it is not possible at present to effect sales, on any terms

SANDAL WOOD.—Has declined to our quotations.

RAW SILK, NANKIN.—The holders have not yet sufficiently relaxed in their demands, to justify any purchases, though the quantity on hand is fully 3,500 Bales and prices have declined in Nankin market to the extent of dollars 20 *a* 30 drs. per picul, which with a favorable change in the rate of exchange, makes a difference of fully drs. 50 per picul on silk laid down at Canton.

TEA.—The merchants are still unwilling to name prices for black Teas, as such there are no shipments at present—musters of green Teas are beginning to arrive,

Exchanges on London had advanced to 4*s*, 7*d*. *a* 4*s*. 7½*d*.—Freight nominally £4 *a* £4 10*s*. to London—but nothing to be done in chartering vessels until the prices of Tea were fixed.—*Singapore Free Press, Dec.* 6.

At China on the 17th November, the brisk demand lately made for Bengal cottons had entirely ceased and prices had receded to 2 and 3 mace—about 9000 bales of Bengal had been disposed of at from 9-2 to 10-8—of Bombay 7000 bales had been sold at 7-5 to 9-7: for Madras there was no enquiry. The *Duke of Lancaster* had arrived from Bombay; and the following vessels had sailed:—*Jane Blain* for Cape of Good Hope; *General Palmer* for London and *Caledonia* for Bombay.—*Calcutta Courier, Dec.* 28.

SYDNEY.

PROHIBITION OF THE DUTCH FLAG.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified that the continuance of the existing Trade between this Colony and the Dutch East India Possessions can no longer be permitted, it having been recently decided by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, that the Commercial intercourse between the Subjects of the British and Dutch Governments, in the Eastern Archipelago, allowed by the Treaty of 17th March, 1824, does not extend to new Holland.

In pursuance of this decision, no Dutch Vessel will be admitted to entry in the Ports of New South Wales or its Dependencies, which may sail from any Port of the Dutch East India Posssessions, after the receipt of the present Notice at the Port from which she sailed; or which may arrive in New South Wales after the first day of January, 1839, whatever may be the date of her departure from any Port in the Dutch East India Possessions.

By His Excellency's Command.—E. DEAS THOMPSON.

Govt. Gazette, Sept. 3*d* 1838.

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA.

THE PELORUS.

Our readers will recollect the memorable circumstances under which the "*Pelorus*" left this colony. The public trust of the post-office was violated, and the just expectation of the colonists, founded upon the authority of the Colonial Secretary's public notice of a mail to be forwarded by the vessel, were set at naught, in order that Captain Bethune might obtain his long looked-for despatches, and be enabled to join his Commodore, Captain Bethune, then at Hobart Town. By the latest shipping intelligence from Launceston, we learn, that this vessel which left here in such a hurry avowedly for Hobart Town, went to George Town and having there sent on shore the despatches for Capt. Bethune, sailed immediately for Sydney. What becomes, then, of the reasons alleged for the course pursued by the authorities here? Capt. Harding did *not* proceed to Hobart Town. The "*Pelorus*" did *not* leave in such amazing haste in order to obtain a supply of provisions. She went to George Town where the Commodore was not, and arriving on Saturday night, sailed again on Sunday morning, and has proceeded to Sydney, in spite of the alleged want of supplies. The facts speak for themselves, and our readers can easily draw their own conclusions, when they recollect that the "*Pelorus*" just touched at Holdfast Bay to land Capt. Hindmarsh, took *his* despatches only,—and when they hear that the colonists were thus deprived of any opportunity of communication, until the sailing of the "*Lady Emma.*" It is further remarkable, that the—"*Pelorus*" reported herself from Swan River and Ring George's Sound, never mentioning in her report the fact of her having remained in this colony a fortnight! We should like to have some explanation of the treatment an English colony has in this instance received from the commander of a vessel belonging to Her Majesty's service, for whose benefit only, it is said, the authorities here incurred such an unwarrantable risk.—*Southern Australian, August* 11.

SWAN RIVER.

We observe, in one of the late Van Diemen's Land papers extracts from the Annual Report of the Western Australian Agricultural Society for 1837, which give a favourable account of the progress of that colony, as compared with its previous advancement; and great hopes are entertained that it may yet thrive more than it has hitherto done. It is doubtful, however, in what time the 'Swan' will be a flourishing colony, it creeps along with such sluggishness and inactivity—the colonists are so cramped in their energies for the want of labor and capital, and, so little good land is avaliable near the chief towns—that if it exists at all, it will be probably more as a monument of the injudicious and reckless manner of its first formation, than as a thriving, free, British province. What a dull affair it must be, when the Society publish the following:—

"We are of opinion, that from twenty to thirty good seamen would readily meet employment for this purpose (the fishing), as our farms have suffered from supplying men for the boats. About fifty good agricultural servants would meet employment at £2 per month, with board, &c.; or from 4s. to 6d. per day, for all the year; about 10 shepherds at £36 to £40 with board. These are required for our present wants, without any importation of capital.

A statement is also given of the number of stock in the colony, at the end of the year 1837, and we may indeed congratulate ourselves upon the fact, that though the 'Swan' has been established upwards of ten years, and South Australia only *two*, yet we have *already* the greater quantity of stock—

SWAN RIVER.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Sheep, 10,271	Sheep, 12,573.
Horned Cattle, 1837.	Horned Cattle, 1859.

In the *Gazette* of February 24th, we find the following:—

"The town of Perth is rapidly improving, and assumes a very picturesque effect. The several approaches to the town have lately been laid open, and the scene from Mount Eliza, looking down, upon the town and surrounding country as you enter from the Freemantle road is remarkably striking and beautiful. It may be a matter of some regret that in the hurry of placing the first settlers on their town grants, it was found impossible to lay them out with a due consideration for the inequalities of the surface of the ground. From this cause our *straight* streets are much disfigured, and there are many ins-and-outs strikingly, and indeed, most offensively perceptible. Another serious objection to the plan of the township of Perth, is that we have nothing but intended straight lines for streets—not a single square, crescent, or public reserve of ground for national purposes, adorns the plan, if we except the school room ground on Church Hill.

Our neighbours at the Swan have, however, set us an example worthy of immediate immitation—they have paid great attention to the cultivation of the vine, and have succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations.

"In the Report we find it said, that—'The produce of the vine is astonishing this season in the Colony.' "We have seen in some gardens, three or four tons, from comparatively a small number of plants. It is much to be regretted that we have not at present any person in the colony, practically acquainted with the process of making wine, as many tons of grapes will go to loss in consequence." 'The Report goes on to state,' "there is much improvement in steadiness, and in the habits of the working classes generally; which is attributed to the more regular payment of wages masters are enabled to make by the convenience of a bank."—*Ibid.*

SURVEY OF PORT ADELAIDE.—We are extremely gratified to have it in our power to announce, that an immediate and most elaborate survey of the port is about to be commenced by Colonel Light. This matter has been too long neglected and much mischief has arisen in consequence, partly from imperfect information of the capabilities of the harbour and partly from the blinded prejudice against it of those whose interest led them elsewhere, but whose experience and opinions were not of the value of a feather, as compared with the practical skill and enlightened judgement of the master mind upon whom the selection devolved. The task will probably occupy the Colonel three or four weeks; but from the interest he takes in the subject and the talent that he will be able to bear upon it, we anticipate the production of one of his finest and most invaluable charts, Captain Field will also assist during the progress of the work. and we know that what the Colonel entrusts to Mr. Field will be *well* done, and creditable to both gentlemen.—*Ibid.*

STRATA OF THE EARTH IN ADELAIDE.—Our attention has been called to this interesting subject by the communication of a friend, exhibiting the character of the strata in our neighbourhood. We take this opportunity of saying, our columns will at all times be open for further information, and we shall feel obliged to any our correspendents for similar discriptions, as wells are sunk in town and country:—

Well in North Adelaide.

2	feet vegetable mould
5	ditto limestone
40	ditto fine clay
6	inches remarkably fine chalk
4	feet course red sand
10	feet hard gritty mixed rock
3	ditto course sand
10	ditto fine free-stone, very hard and close grained
30	do coarse red sand,
104½	feet—water on coarse white sand.

Well in Wakefield Street, South Adelaide.

2	feet of mould.
5	ditto limestone.
30	ditto beautiful shining pure clay.
30	ditto coarse sand and oxide of iron.
67	feet—water and rock.—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell has published a long letter to Mr. Walter Savage Landor, in reply to one addressed to him by that gentleman with the view to dissuade agitation for a repeal of the Union; the *Irish* Parliament, Mr. Landor said having been the most profligate of all public bodies. O'Connell's letter commences with a truly Hibernian flourish of poetry and verbiage concluding with a pleasant specimen of the bathos.

"TO WALTER SAVAGE LANDON ESQ.

"Thus shall memory often in dreams sublime
Catch a glimpse of the days that are over;
Thus sighing, look through the waves of time,
For the long faded glories they cover."

"Darrynane Abbey, Oct. 4, 1838.

"Sir—You wrong me much in supposing that I do not know you. 'Not to know you were to bespeak myself unknown. Little do you imagine how many persons besides myself have been delighted with the poetic imaginings which inspired these lines on one of the wonders of my infancy—the varying sounds emitted by marine shells—

'Pleased they remember their august abodes.
And murmur as the ocean murmurs there.'

Would that I had you there to show you 'their august abode' in its most awful beauty. I could show you noontide when the stern south-western had blown long and rudely, the mountain waves coming in the illimitable ocean in majestic succession expending their gigantic force and throwing up stupendous masses of foam, against the more gigantic and more stupendous mountain-cliffs that fence not only this my native spot but form that eternal barrier which prevents the wild Atlantic from sub-merging the cultivated plains and high-steepled villages of proud Britain herself. Or, were you with me amidst the Alpine scenery that surrounds my humble abode listening to the eternal roar of the mountain torrent as it bounds through the rocky defiles of native glens I would venture to tell you how I was born within the sound of the everlasting waves and how my dreamy boyhood dwelt upon imaginary intercourse with those who are dead of yore and fed its fond fancies upon the ancient and long faded glories of that land which preserved literature and Christianity when the rest of now civilized Europe was shrouded in the darkness of godless ignorance. Yes? my expanding spirit delighted in these day dreams; till catching from them an enthusiasm which no disappointment can embitter nor accumulating years diminish. I formed the high resolve to leave my native land better after my death than I found her at my birth and if possible to make her what she ought to be—

'Great, glorious, and free,
First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea.'

"Perhaps, if I could show you the calm and exquisite beauty of these capacious bays and mountain promontories, softened in the pale moonlight which shines this lovely evening, till all which during the day was grand and terrific has become calm and serene in the silent tranquillity of the clear night, perhaps you would readily admit that the man who has been so often called a ferocious demagogue is, in truth, a gentle lover of nature, an enthusiast of all her beauties—

'Fond of each gentle and each dreary scene,'

and catching from the loveliness as well as the dreariness of the ocean and Alpine scenes with which he is surrounded a greater ardour to promote the good of man in his overwhelming admiration of the mighty works of God.

"*Let me now proceed to answer the matters of your letter*"

In replying to the "matters" of Mr. Landor's letter, Mr. O'Connell is at pains to retort the profligacy of *Englishmen*, both in Parliament and on the bench of justice, and to exalt the patriotism of the minority who resisted the Union in the last Irish Parliament. He describes the means by which the Union was effected.—

"If you knew the history of that period, too, you would estimate highly the virtue of that glorious minority, who withstood every temptation to barter away the rights and liberties of their country. Show me any 118 Englishmen or Scotchmen that ever resisted such unparalled powers of intimidation and corruption. The pecuniary bribery alone exceeded 3,000,000l. sterling, exclusive of 1,275,000l., which more recent Parliamentary papers prove to have been laid out in the mere purchase of boroughs, Why, the teeth of your modern Parliamentary scoundrels (for I use your own, your gentle words,) would water at the idea of 3,000,000l. in solid bribes! I suppose you are convinced that it would be impossible with that money to bribe 160 of the present House of Commons! I shall leave you in the undisturbed possession of that opinion. But it is my duty to tell you that other and equally vile instruments were used in order to influence the majority. Perhaps you do not know that the *Habeas Corpus Act* was suspended, and martial law proclaimed during the entire period of the Union discussion.

"The means, supplementary to mere corruption, by which the Union was carried, I shall describe—not in my own words, but in those of Lord Plunkett, the present Chancellor of Ireland. Listen, I pray you, to Lord Chancellor Plunkett's description of these secondary means. They were, he said, and he said truly—The deprivation of all legal protection to liberty or life; the familiar use of torture; the trial by courts-martial; the forcible suppression of public meetings; the total stifling of public opinion, and the use of armed violence.

"You may imagine that many of the rank of Members of Parliament were not likely to be intimidated by these means; but in Ireland at that period, no rank, no station, no respectability, could protect the victim of despotic power: it was a reign of terror. Sir Edward Crosbie, a baronet of ancient and most respectable family, of unquestionable loyalty was hanged by the sanguinary caprice of some officers of the Carlow garrison. Mr. Devereux of the country Wexford, was hanged, it was afterwards said by mistake; and the fate of young Mr. Byrne, of Ballymanus—acquitted, but executed—left no man secure for one moment of his liberty or his life.

Sir, the Union was carried by more crimes than have ever as yet been inserted in your calendar. Calling the Irish Members scoundrels will not do; it will not cover the hideous atrocities by which that fatal measure, the Union, was achieved. More of the villany that achieved it was perpetrated out of the House than within its walls."

Replying to some of Mr. Landor's suggestions for improving Ireland—

"There is much matter for serious thought and statesmanlike counsel in your plan of emigration, and in your notion of the destribution of the Crown lands. But it has been deemed more flippant to cut short all wiser schemes, in order to fling upon us a Poor-law—to sink our property in workhouses, and to make us rich by causing us to support, with money, masses of our poor at the expense of an establishment, the cost of which would produce most valuable results, if employed in the manner you suggest—in canals, in railroads, and in other useful works. You are, however, mistaken in supposing that the rent of land is higher in Ireland than in England. It is a mistake in which so many concur with you as to be quite blameless.

"I do confess you have made me melancholy. There are in some of your suggestions materials of incalculable utility to Ireland. But how are they to be worked out? What chance is there of obtaining a patient and thorough investigation of the discordant elements which belong to our political economy? Our absentee landlords—our hostile resident proprietors—our impoverished agriculturists—our extinguished or expiring manufactures—how is a remedy to be found for these, and one thousand other evils with which the social state in Ireland is filled? I will tell you. By a domestic legislature—and by a domestc legislature alone.

"The last experiment to obtain a fair consideration for the claims of Ireland is being made; and before twelve months are over I for one shall I believe be driven to labour to expunge for ever from the statue book that 'desperate act of scoundrelism' which you have characterized with no less severity than truth as far as relates to the act itself."

Bating the prose run mad at the opening this is a good "Repeal" letter and written with more energy than any thing that has appeared from Mr. O'Connell's pen for a long while. Spectator Oct. 20.

JOINT STOCK AND PRIVATE BANKS.

The return recently made of the circulation of the country banks leads to a comparison with its state at this period of last year from which some important conclusions may be often drawn. The account stands thus:—

Average from 1st July to 30th September, 1837:—	
Private Banks....	£6,701,966
Joint-Stock Banks.....	3,440,053
Total....	£10,142,049
Average from 1st July to 30th September 1838:—	
Private Banks.....	£7,083,811
Joint-stock Banks.....	4,281,153
Total.....	£11,364,964
Increase.....	£1,222,915

Of this increase, it appears that £381,815 is in the circulation of the private banks, and the remaining £841,100 in the circulation of the joint-stock banks. The increase of the circulation of the private banks is, therefore nearly 5¾ per cent. on circulation of the corresponding period of last year; and the increase in the circulation of the joint-stock banks is nearly 24½ per cent. on the circulation of the corresponding period of last year. From the circumstance that this great increase in the circulation of the joint-stock banks takes at a period when manufactured articles and the raw material are at low prices it is to be feared that this increase is founded on advances on railway shares and other securities, which however good in themselves, are highly objectionable as the foundation of issues of paper. Some re-action is, therefore, necessarily to be looked for.—Times. OCT. 29.

THE PLANS OF RUSSIA.

Whenever the plans of Russia are ripe for the execution of her long-mentioned attack on British India, we fear that her arms will have a strong co-operating force within that country, in the mass of discontent which misgovernment has produced and is still producing in the vast territories which constitute the Anglo-Indian empire. The military efforts of Russia in open war would hardly be a match for British prowess, and the proverbial treachery of Russia might, by an able and vigilant policy, be easily counteracted; but if, while the northern barbarians and their allies assail our Indian dependencies from without, that intriguing power shall have been able to foment a native war or rebellion within, the chances of our being able to retain possession will be greatly diminished. As to any professions of service and attachment made by the native princes at present, we lay little stress on them—the history of the past, if it be any guide in forming a judgment of the future, teaches us that such professions are only to be relied upon as long as the native princes think it their interest to observe them. The same remark applies to the declarations of a subtle barbarian like Runjeet Singh, whose territories intervene between our own possessions and those which are the seat of the Russo-Persian war. We would as soon give implicit faith to any profession of Mehemet Ali, who never yet kept promise or oath that he expected any advantage from violating. If formerly the East India Company had been half so anxious to govern well the territory which they had as to make new acquisitions, they would have had a better revenue at the present day than India yields, with far less oppression to the people. The spirit of conquest, which converted merchants into princes, and factories into seats of empire, was not tempered with that wisdom which knows how to bind the obedience of a vanquished people to the throne of the conqueror or by the ties of interest and affection. It is true we have heard a great deal of late of reforms in India, but the most substantial and necessary of all reforms is wanting—a reform of the system of fiscal oppression, which is an obstacle to all improvement, a barrier against civilization, and which impoverishes the people without enriching the exchequer. The land tax alone, and the mode of its collection, as in India, would weigh down any empire, and it is silently but progressively bringing our Indian empire to ruin. We ask if any "reforms" which our present government has introduced have diminished the miseries which were inflicted on the Hindoo race from generation to generation, to feed avarice and support corrupt patronage? Several celebrated men of distinguished talent and the best intentions have been Governors of India from time to time, and, perhaps, an abler or better-disposed man than the Marquis of Cornwallis never sat upon that oriental throne. Yet that very able warrior and statesman effected a "reform" of the land revenue of the territories over which he presided, which had the effect of working grievous hardship and injustice to the proprietors and occupants of land, while it prepared a plentiful amount of "defalcations" for the Exchequer; and at the present day the grinding oppression of that tax is producing rather a *lack* of revenue than *lacs* of rupees. In fact, a crisis seems to have arrived in the affairs of India, of which Russia is, is no doubt, taking advantage, as being favourable to her views of seducing our Indian subjects from their allegiance to the British crown. The East India Company find it impossible, as well they may, to collect the land-tax in districts desolated by famine, and left almost without inhabitants. Their land revenue is, in consequence, already reduced from £16,000,000 to £10,000,000. What it will be this year we cannot exactly say, but we observe that the company have relinquished rent or tax in one district alone to the amount of £6,800,000. This struck us at the first glance to be an act of most generous forbearance, until we found its [illegible] explanation in the melancholy fact that their tenants had perished of famine! It is not heart-rending to think that the waters of the Ganges had floated with the bodies of the wretched inhabitants, and that there were none left to occupy the lands? The change wrought in the condition of the people of India by the instrumentality of the Marquis of Cornwallis consisted in seizing upon the rights of ownership of all the land for the company, just as William the Norman, upon ascending the throne of our Anglo-Saxon kings, vested in the crown the whole ultimate proprietorship, or allodial rights, of all the land in England. But William's plan of making the crown the ultimate lord of the fee of all the land in the realm was more a fiction of law than a usurpation in fact. It did not prevent the tenants that held of the crown, or

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the tenents *in capite*, from cultivating the land with profit, or letting them to under-tenants who cultivated them profitably, or their sub-tenants, reserving the services in lieu of rent to the crown or the mesne lords, and which were mostly of a military nature, as characteristic of the feudal system. But the seizure of the right of ownership in India by the company had very different practical effects. The company assumed the right of taxing the land to an extent limited only by the means of the occupant to discharge, and not unfrequently extending beyond those means so as utterly to ruin the landholder. The fable of the man with the goose and the golden eggs is really verified in the government of India—a mode of raising a revenue from the land under which three-fourths of the produce, and sometimes the whole, is taken as tax, is, we need hardly say, a system which, to fill the exchequer, cuts up the very sources of revenue by the roots. The Marquis Wellesley, one of the men of the most brilliant talent and capacious intellect that ever governed India, exerted himself in vain to convince the directory of the radical vice of their system of finance. Well if the Cabinet of Leadenhall-street had listened to his advice; if they had India would be a different circumstances at the present day from what it is. A bolder front would now be presented by that portion of our empire to a foreign enemy, and so many scenes sickening to humanity would not have happened—scenes which show how grievously the oppressive eagerness of revenue overreaches itself, while avarice is defeated of its spoil by the desolation of whole provinces! In the ancient princes of India, who were barbarians and pagans, had oppressed their subjects, an enlightened Christian Government would have felt it its interest as well as duty, to make them sensible by contrast of the advantage of exchanging barbarian chiefs for civilised rulers, and pagan or Mahomedan Princes for Christian directors—but, unfortunately, the contrast is the other way. It is to the advantage of one barbarian and pagan rule, and to the discredit of a civilised and Christian government. We find abundant evidence of this in the elaborate and luminous work of General Briggs upon the Land Tax in India considered as a measure of finance. We have not room here to go into particulars, but must content ourselves with quoting one passage which is extracted from a minute of Sir John Macpherson, dated July 4, 1786. Sir John attributes the conduct of the company to ignorance of the history of the people whom they governed, and says, "it is much to discover with certainty that we have yet a great deal to learn in the revenue line, and we are fortunate if we can collect and take up the links of ancient forms; one things is certain—nothing was more complete, more simple, correct, and systematic, than the ancient revenue system of this country. It was formed so as to protect the people who paid it from oppression, and secure to the Sovereign his full and legal rights. The very reverse may be predicated of the modern system. It subjects the people to grievous oppression, while it provides the Sovereign with far less revenue than might be obtained from a system of finance which, while providing for the wants of the States, violated not the rights of justice and humanity."—What does Sir John Hobhouse and his Board of Controul care for these things so long as their salaries are forthcoming? If we spoke of mere clap-trap "reforms," by which a cheap popularity is to be obtained, we might have some chance of gaining the attention of the Government. But whatever may be the remissness or apathy of Ministers, it behoves the proprietors of India Stock to look well to the social and political condition of the people of those vast provinces which are now threatened by the intrigues and arms of an encroaching and perfidious Russian "ally." It behoves them, for the protection of their own interests, to take such timely steps as may make it imperative on the Directors and the Government to remove from the native population of India those causes of discontent which are now wasting at the core the strength and prosperity of our Oriental Empire.—*Herald Nov.* 1.

Among the many interesting publications which have recently appeared on the important subject of the danger to British interests from the aggressive policy pursued by Russia, we have met with none deserving of more serious attention than a pamphlet entitled "Progress and Present Position of Russia in the East." The first edition appeared two years ago; but as the danger to England was not then judged so imminent as even to disturb the repose of his late and her present Majesty's Ministers, it attracted but little notice; and would probably have been forgotten, had not recent occurrences in the East proved that the Author's predictions were as well-founded as his facts are unquestionable. It is lamentable to observe the extent or real danger which is necessary to rouse the public mind of England to anything like a just vigilance with respect to the foreign policy of the Government. Though more interested in questions of Oriental policy than any other nation in Europe, and possessing greater facilities for the acquirement of all necessary knowledge, England is behind most of them in any regard to what passes beyond the range of her military stations in the Mediterranean. While John Bull refuses to trust Ministers with the sole management of a Turnpike Act, and believes himself swindled unless he is officially informed wherefore he is called upon to pay a penny additional tax upon gin, he never thinks that he neglects his duty in leaving the Executive to dispose, as it pleases, of the trade and revenues of territories an hundred times as extensive as that which he emphatically calls his own—the British Isles. For the last four days nothing has been talked of in the City but the invasion of Persia by the Czar, and the dangers which threaten our Indian Empire. Has this danger wholly originated in any recent act on the part of Russia, to account for the numbers that now seem to speak of it for the first time? Far from it. The danger now is scarcely more perceptible than it was to discerning politicians fifty years ago. Then, no less than now, it was foreseen that the steady aggressive system, silently and unremittingly pursued by Russia, from the accession of Peter the First, had for its ultimate object the prostration of Poland, the subjugation of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, the humiliation of Germany, the division of Turkey, and the conquest of the whole of the ancient Empire of Persia. Russia obeys no sudden impulse in seeking to establish the sovereignty of her influence in Khorassan—her schemes to that effect are among the legacies bequeathed to her present Cabinet, and therefore to express astonishment at the intrigues by which she now seeks to embroil us with the Princes of Persia, with a view to succeed us in the Empire of the East, is to betray a total ignorance of the whole history and principles of her Government. The only wonder is, that a nation like England, so powerful, and so deeply interested in the aggressive movements of such a barbarian power as Russia, should suffer herself to be duped by professions of friendship, which she must know were never made but to deceive. Did the shadow of civilization follow the arms of Russia, the moralist might find some excuse for indulging her thirst for conquest; but serfage, and the brutal manners of her own illiterate boors, are all that she has bestowed, or can bestow, upon the unhappy races compelled to acnowledge her sovereignty. The author of the pamphlet, which has furnished the text for these observations, has supplied an excellent map, in which the territorial aquisitions of Russia since the accession of Peter I. are very distinctly laid down. Their extent in all directions is truly startling. In little more than a century she has appropriated more than half of Sweden, from Poland an extent nearly equal to the Austrian empire: from Turkey, in Europe and Asia, territory equal to Russia, and the whole of the lesser German states from Persia, an extent of country as large as England; besides a seizure of Tartarian Khanships and principalities equal in size to the whole of Turkey in Europe, Greece, Italy, and Spain! So much for the aggressive policy of a Power whose professions are always pacific and who always stipulates for an eternity of friendship between herself and her allies. The conquests of Russia are less the consequences of her physical force, than the results of her intrigue and treachery. A war with so formidable a power as England would soon convince the world that she is not invincible in the field; and the sooner such a war is resolved upon, the less blood and treasure it will cost to give independence to Turkey, nationality to Poland, and stability and peace to our Indian Empire. No one will highly suspect us of any love for the Tories, and yet we protest that we would prefer supporting a Tory Ministry to-morrow that would, by war with Russia, give freedom to Poland and security to the East, than continue the support of a Whig or even a Radical Cabinet, pretent to purchase the peace which we now enjoy on the dishonourable terms at which it has been maintained for the last eight years.—*Sun*,—. *Nov.* 1.

THE AUSTRIAN AMNESTY.—The *Augsburg Gazette* has a remarkable article on the Austrian amnesty, which it is necessary to quote, especially as it must emanate at least from a semi-official source:—"Can there be shown any where, asks this journal, a measure like this? Where will it be imitated? France dare not and Russia does not wish to do so. This is precisely the reason we called the coronation of Milan a manifesto. The government had, for a long time, treated the condemned with severity, because it was important to brave to their the impossibility of escaping the arm of justice; and nevertheless, not one drop of blood was spilled, and even the most guilty spared. When the day of pardon arrive, and the Emperor was enabled to follow the generous impulse of his heart without endangering the safety of his throne, the amnesty was an unlimited one. Those entrusted with the confidence of His Majesty acquiesced without reserve in all his views: one of these being asked if the amnesty would extend to political refugees, the most compromised, replied 'We shall not be content until they have been all restored to their country.' If it be asked, what are the guarantees for the future which this present state of things affords? we, answer, the principles which direct the government abroad and the right of treaties—at home, justice and law. One may be proud and tranquil under such a shield, and Austria need not envy the liberties of any other country. Italy, already happy, can look to a future still more prosperous. The Diet of Hungary will soon call public attention in Europe to points not less interesting:—*Globe November* 5.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Much excitement was yesterday created throughout the metropolis by a report that a dreadful accident had occurred on the Great Western Railway, which had proved fatal to Dr. Dionysius Lardner. The report is unfounded as respects the Doctor, but we are sorry to add that an accident, attended with fatal consequences, has occurred on the line, and that the unfortunate gentleman whose life has been sacrificed is a young gentleman of the name of Field (who was a pupil of Dr. Lardner, Lecturer on Chemistry at the University College), in no way connected with the engineering firm of Maudsley, Son, and Field, Lambeth, as erroneously reported. The circumstances connected with the lamentable occurrence have been kept very private, the greatest secresy having been observed by all the servants of the company; but from inquiries instituted in the vicinity of the railway yesterday, the following particulars have been obtained:—For some time a series of experiments have been in progress on the line between London and Maidenhead, for the purpose of trying the powers of the engines and the stability of the rails and permanent ways. On Thursday last the *Eureka* engine started from the terminus at Paddington, with an experimental train, consisting of several carriages and trucks, heavily laden with iron and stone. On the tender of the engine were Mr. G. Clark, Mr. Dickson, and Mr. Clarkson. The party reached Maidenhead without any accident, and left about 4 P. M. on their return. During the afternoon Dr. Lardner and Mr. Field, being engaged in proving the rails near the London terminus, were, on the approach of the *Eureka*, on the eastern side of the intended station at Acton, and near to Wormwood Scrubs. Mr. Field was at the moment stooping down, more narrowly to watch the effect of the approaching train upon the rails, but, miscalculating its distance, or losing his presence of mind, was unable to recover himself before the train arrived, and the whole of the wheels on one side of almost the entire train passed over his body. The train was almost instantly stopped, and the unfortunate gentleman was found in a dreadfully mutilated condition. Both legs were torn from their sockets, and they were also completely smashed, and his entrails were scattered about the place. His head was uninjured. Life was not, however, extinct, but after breathing for two or three minutes he expired. Mr. Field was in the 24th year of his age, most respectably connected, and possessed very great talent. His remains were conveyed to Paddington, and deposited in one of the offices of the company, where they await the coroner's inquest.—(Standard.) *Oct.* 27.

On Thursday evening May, the stocker employed by the Southampton Railway Company, was on the road at the station at Wakingham Common, attending to receive the *Chaplon* engine, with seven carriages, with passengers from London, when, as the train was just advancing to pass him, he was seized with giddiness, and fell against the front of the engine. The lumper struck him with tremendous force in the back, and knocking him down between the wheels, the working crank caught his clothes, and rolled him over several times. His clothes then gave way, and he was caught by the fire-box, and pushed along the road for a considerable distance, but most providentially was kept between the rails and escaped the wheels on either side passing over him. He at last got extricated from beneath the fire-box, and had the presence of mind to remain between the rails until the whole of the train passed over him, without doing him any further injury. On his being taken up he was found to be in a dreadfully injured state, his left leg being severely fractured, and his left hip dislocated. He also sustained several severe contusions. He remains in a precarious state.—Times.

POLICE.

A Scotchwoman, named Frances Bodmore, the wife of a Frenchman who has been long engaged in smuggling, appeared yesterday before the Lord Mayor, to answer for her husband, on a charge of having two two-gallon bottles of French brandy in his possession, without having paid the duty thereon:

Child, the constable, stated that he went into the house of the Frenchman, in Sugar Loaf-court, and, while searching for other things, found the bottles under the pillows of the bed

Lord Mayor: Well, why does not your husband attend?

Woman: Why, because he knows nothing at all about the business. I think he'd be a great fool to come here without knowing for what.

Lord Mayor: How do you get your living?

Woman: Why as well as I can. I don't get it without running some risk for it, you may depend.

Lord Mayor: We know you to be a consummate smuggler.

Woman: Whatever my business may be, I generally get through it like a trump. There's no nonsense about me.

Lord Mayor (to the revenue officers): She is constantly backward and forward between this and France, I dare say.

Woman: Yes, your lordship, I travel a good deal for the benefit of my health, and always come back stouter than I go. (A laugh.)

Officer: She's pretty well known, my lord, as one of a number that are commissioned by parties in London. They are very clever, and elude us in every possible way, and the steamers afford them great facilities.

Lord Mayor: I can't send this woman to prison, and she knows it very well, but I shall punish every experienced smuggler I catch as severely as I can. They cheat, the fair trader, they endanger the vessel in which they come over, and they cheat the government.

Woman: Ay, my lord, that's the things of all. Only think of cheating the government? Well, I wonder where will the villany of man end. (Laughter.)

Lord Mayor: Take care of yourself. You think you are secure. You may go now.

Woman: Good morning, my lord: Although you are a stranger I hope I shall never have the pleasure of seeing your face again.

The Lord Mayor was informed that great quantities of lace were brought over by seamen. Some had been stuffed up in the skins of wild fowl, and there was scarcely an article, dead or alive, that was not suspected of being a depositary of contraband goods. It was but a short time ago that a wretched-looking object was discovered to be the carrier of a large stock of lace. He had an old bedstead, which in his trip to Boulogne, he used to take with him. At last somebody on board expressed his surprise why a rickety piece of furniture, which looked as if it were the tenement of living inhabitants should be so frequent a passenger. Upon close examination it was found that the several pieces of the bedstead had been hollowed and stuffed with lace.—(*Herald*) *Oct.* 22.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The opinions of practical men on any subjects, when they declare the result of their experience, are always entitled to more attention than the lengthened and elaborate pages of professed book-makers; and when the details of the former are not intended for the press, but are furnished in the unreserve of confidential communication, they are the more valuable, as giving the unbiassed sentiments and unpremeditated observations of the writer. The subjoined is the narrative of a clergyman named Sowerby, who is settled as an officiating minister in New South Wales, and was written in May last:—

"I shall now endeavour to give you a description of the country, which will enable you to form a judgment respecting a minister's labours here. From Port Macquarrie, on the north, to Port Philip, on the south of that part of Australia called New South Wales, is a distance of nearly 700 miles; the average breadth from the sea inland is about 100 miles. Over this immense extent of territory is scattered a population of about 100,000 souls, three quarters of which are convicts, or the descendants of such. Now, a great part of this country, like Cumberland, is barren, and it is settled thus:—A capitalist comes, surveys the country, and pitches upon a section (640 acres) or two. This he gets put up for sale at the government price of 5s., and if he have no competitors, he buys is at that price: but it sometimes reaches 10s., 20s., or more, according to its value, or the obstinacy of bidders. When a settler has made his purchase, he erects a dwelling of the bark of trees, called a bark hut; or of slabs, called a slab hut; or of board house; called a whether board house; or of bricks, according to the pride or purse of the man. He then gets sheep, and turns them out upon all the unpurchased land in the neighbourhood, attended by shepherds, who protect them from the native dogs, or dingoes, by night and day. Now, it is the policy of every one to be as far from his neighbours as possible, in order to have extensive runs for their sheep and cattle. The husband of a beautiful West Indian lady in my district seemed quite delighted that he had not a neighbour within ten miles; neither was it propable that he ever would have one nearer, as the range of hills surrounding his place was barren, and no one could possibly occupy them. Some colonists have three or four establishments of this kind, where their different flocks graze, amounting in the whole to as many as 40,000 or 50,000 sheep. The fortunes accumulated in this colony, by people commencing with little or nothing, are really astonishing. My next neighbour, the son of Sergeant ———, many years a soldier, is now estimated to be worth £10,000 per annum; Dr. ——— settled here ten years ago, and had little or nothing. He told me that he valued his stock, etc. at £50,000. Mr. ———, who came with 5500, is now, in fifteen years, worth nearly twice that sum per annum. Of course fortunes will not in future be so rapidly accumulated, as wool, etc., does not sell so high, and we are threatened with a discontinuance of the convict system, the secret of the astonishing prosperity of the country. The colony must continue to be pastoral and thinly-peopled; as, although the soil is extremely productive, yet the seasons are so dry that you never can, with any certainty, calculate upon having a good crop of wheat or any kind of grain. I shall now proceed to give you some description of the people. Such as are born of European parents are generally very tall and gawky, with fair complexions, and almost invariably have light hair; in fact, dark hair is as much admired here as light is with you. They do not appear to be very intellectual, but are amiable and quiet, and much inclined to the exercise of hospitality. I like them more than any other people in the colony. Next comes the prison population. These worthies, when they first arrive, are draughted off to the settlers in proportion to their property. Some have as many as 150. I am entitled to a groom, a cook, coachman, and footman. I have got a groom, a real London pickpocket, who acknowledges that if he had his due, he ought before this to have served his time (seven years), and gone home. He does every thing I wish; I am bound to supply him with meat and clothes. If a convict for seven years behaves well, he receives what is called a ticket of leave for four years, that is, liberty to work for himself. One for fourteen years receives it at eight years, and one for life at twelve years. If they misbehave they are flogged; if they are very negligent they are sent to an ironed gang; if they do any thing very bad, they are sent to the penal settlement at Norfolk Island; if they commit an atrocious crime, they suffer death. By an ironed gang is meant a party of from seventy to a hundred men, who work in irons upon the high roads; and it is by the labour of these unfortunates that the internal communications have been opened, and bridges and public buildings erected. The labour of the soldier in guarding these scoundrels is of the most irksome description. Imagine a poor fellow, when the thermometer is at 100, marching to and fro, with his musket on his shoulder, and nothing to look upon but rogues and vagabonds, in the middle of the everlasting forest, I have to perform divine service to these men, and certainly they are a strange audience, and one that I feel great difficulty in addressing, as most of the topics on which I dwell as applicable to the case of men in general, are quite unsuited to their wretched condition. Gentlemen convicts, such as ———, of ———, are sent to Port Macquarrie, but how they are employed I do not know. Next to these comes the free emigrants, who, although raised from a state of beggary to a comparative state of affluence, are unhappy and ungrateful. They are worse than the prison population in many cases, and if they go; their deserts, would have been sent out long ago at her Majesty's expense. But there is a class whose presence is of the most vital importance to the community—I mean officers in the army and navy, and gentlemen with limited means at home, who have settled here, and are enriching themselves, whilst they are conferring a lasting benefit upon the people by their example and their exertions as magistrates.—*Atlas, Oct.* 27.

MISCELLANEA.

On Monday week, Mr. S. Davies, of Welshpool, auctioneer, was out with his son shooting, and while beating their way homewards, the father was a few yards in advance of the son, who had a gun, on full cock, under his arm, when it went off and lodged the charge in the side of the unfortunate father. The poor man lingered till Monday, when death terminated his sufferings. The youth remains in a state bordering on distraction.—(Worcester Journal.)—Gal. Mes. Oct. 26.

THE LATE FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.—From the official report of the fire-offices relative to the extent of the insurance on property destroyed at the late calamitous fire, it appears that nearly the whole is covered by the following amount of insurances:—Liverpool Fire Insurance Office, £24,000; Royal Exchange, £22,000; Sun, £19,000; Manchester, £14,000; West of England, £13,000; Phœnix, £7,000; London, £6,000; York and North of England, £5,000; Guardian, £4,000; Scottish, £3,000; Yorkshire, £500; Alliance, £2,000—Total, £119,500. The extent of the loss was estimated at £:20,000.—(Times.)—Gal. Mes. Oct. 26

A marriage will take place in the course of the ensuing spring, between Mr. R. Robertson, eldest son of R. Robertson, Esq., of Membland Hall, late High Sheriff of Devon, and the beautiful and accomplished Miss Camilla Garrington, daughter of the Rev. R. Palk Carrington, Rector of Bridford, and grand-daughter of William Adair, Esq., of St. James's-square, and of Flixton Hall, Norfolk.—(Western Luminary.)—Gal. Mes. Oct. 27.

MADAME VESTRIS AND HER HUSBAND.—Several contradictory statements have appeared of the reception of Madame Vestris and her husband in America; but it appears from the following account in a New York paper, the *Spirit of the Times*, that it was favourable as the best friends of both could desire.—"Park Theatre, New York. The town was on the *qui vive* all last Monday, in anticipation of the first appearance, on our boards, of Madame Vestris and Mathews. When the curtain rose not only the seats but the lobbies were full, and the manager was obliged to close the ticket-offices, and turn away hundreds from the doors; the receipts amounted to within a few shillings of 1,750 dollars. The performance commenced with "*The Introduction*" of Madame Vestris in an allegorical interlude by Planche, taken from *The Drama's Levee*. The instant she appeared she was greeted with the most unbounded enthusiasm—so tremendous was the cheering for several minutes, that if any symptoms of disapprobation were manifested they were unheard. The lady appeared exceedingly affected by the warmth of her reception, and the deep feeling of gratefulness she expressed was evidently heartfelt. The distinguishing feature of Madame V. is the surpassing melody of her ballads; nothing we have ever heard is comparable with them The reception of Mr. C Matthews was also highly flattering."—(Times.)—Gal. Mes Oct. 27.

The Dutch Steam Navigation Company has lately received at Rotterdam its principal establishment, a new iron steamer, called the Rhine, built at Feyenrood, in Holland, which is 200 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth, being much larger than any other iron steamer yet constructed, even in England. The paddles are 30 feet in diameter, and dip five feet into the water. It is furnished with two engines of 250 horse power each. They may be worked together or singly, acting on one or both paddles, so that the steamer may be turned within the smallest possible space consistent with her length. It is to be used in towing large ships.—*Globe, Oct* 25.

The passengers of the *Royal William* steam-ship, which lately arrived at New York, after a twenty days' passage, complain that they were put on a short allowance of water—only a pint a day; also, that the fuel was so nearly exausted that planks and spars were burnt up, to bring the ship into port.—This requires looking to. Surely the captain ought to have had water enough on board to last sixty or seventy days. As for the fuel, it is very possible that the *Royal William* carried all she could, and it must be admitted that her passage was stormy and boisterous. As a sea-boat, she is reported to have behaved nobly.—*Sun.*—*Sept.* 1.

Lord Brougham is constantly the companion of the Duke of Wellington in his perambulations about the docks and harbour of Dover.—(Chronicle.)

Miss Kemble, the youngest daughter of Charles Kemble, who has been received in the most flattering manner by the Austrian imperial court, the court of Bavaria, and other distinguished circles, as a vocalist, she was to have made her first appearance on the Italian stage about the present time, but in consequence of the death of her mother, her *début* has been postponed for the present.—Chronicle *Oct.* 29.

Colonel Reid, the new Governor of Bermuda, is a man of considerable ability and experience. After the great West Indian hurricane of 1831, which destroyed 4,400 lives in Barbadoes alone in one night, Colonel Reid was sent to superintend the repairs of public works and buildings there. Since that calamity he has been zealously engaged in investigating the causes and character of these violent elementary movements. The results were brought forward in the shape of an "Essay on the Law of storms, which was laid before the British Association of Science at Newcastle lately, when the great industry and sagacity of the author became apparent, and every one acknowledged the value of his researches. Sir John F. Herschell dwelt particularly on their importance as connected with navigation.—*Post*—*Nov.* 3.

THE BLIND.—A sight of the most interesting description that can well be imagined was exhibited in the High Church, Glasgow, on Sunday. All the young inmates male and female, of the Blind Asylum, appeared together at the service—for the first time in this part of the country—with their own newly-printed raised letter Psalm Books. When the psalm was given out, they seemed generally to find the place with as much facility as their next neighbours who were blessed with vision; and it was most gratifying to observe that they could follow the line with perfect precision.—*Scottish Guardian.*—*Standard Oct.* 18.

The tombstone of Agnes Sorel, the beautiful mistress of Charles VII., which was formerly placed in the Abbey of Jumiéges, has just been discovered in a house at Rouen. It bears an epitaph with the date of her death, 1449.—*Ibid.*

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